



VOLUME CLIII.—NO. 43.

NEWPORT, R. I., APRIL 1, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,580:

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.
18 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1762 and is now in its one hundred and fifty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It has a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, historical, and general news, and local, national and international news and household departments. Regarding so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$200 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents; extra copies can always be obtained at the newsstands in the city.

Subscriptions, copies sent free; and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LADY, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George—Harry Dawson, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

DANISH BROTHERHOOD—Karl Christensen, President; Anton Christiansen, Secretary. Meets second and fourth Sundays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Andrew S. Melville, President; Daniel J. Coughlin, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, No. 3—President, Miss Margaret McNeil; Secretary, Mrs. Adam Hempstead. Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

ADMIRAL THOMAS OAKES, Spanish War Veterans. Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Commander, Frederick J. Buelow, Adjutant. Gun Guards.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division 11—President, Miss Mary F. Sullivan; Secretary, Mrs. James Lynch. Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

BROWNSWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—James G. Wales, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Franklin, keeper of Records and Seal. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain F. A. D. Stuart; J. W. Schwarz, Recorder. Meets first Fridays.

CLAY McLEOD, No. 153—Hugh S. McNeil, Chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Fridays.

NEWPORT LODGE, No. 229, Independent Order of Benjamin—Louis Lock, President; Louis W. Kravitz, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Sundays.

Local Matters.

Torpedo Station Storehouse.

Work will be begun in a short time on the construction of a new storehouse for the Torpedo Station, which will be of an unusual design. The specifications call for accommodations for a full size freight car, and it is the intention eventually to operate a car ferry between Newport and the station, so that material can be transported there in full car lots without rebudding. This of course means that a new ferry boat must be provided, and inasmuch as the present boat has proved inadequate for all the needs of the station it is probable that Congress will sometime make provision for the new one, which will be of sufficient capacity to handle freight cars.

Bids were opened this week for the construction of the building, the lowest bidder being the Simpson Bros. Corporation of Boston, at \$1,207, the only other bid being that of Darling & Slade at \$49,000. It will be a fireproof structure of concrete and terra cotta, and will be of sufficient capacity to furnish ample storage room for all the station needs.

A change will be started to-day in the method employed in paying the teachers of the public school department. Heretofore the teachers have received their pay in checks delivered to them in the office of the school department, but hereafter they will go to the city treasurer's office for their pay and will draw it in cash. They will also be paid on the first day of the month, which is considerably in advance of the date heretofore used.

The Inland Fish Commission of the State held a session at the Court House in this city on Thursday for the purpose of receiving applications and granting licenses for lobster fishing. There were many applications, and only a few licenses were held up.

Mr. F. B. G. d'Hauteville had his pocket picked in the South Station at Boston on Wednesday while boarding the train for Newport. He reported the loss of his pocket book containing \$175 in cash and other articles and the Boston police were notified.

Two wagons were in collision on Thames street on Thursday morning, and as a result the lighter one was completely upset and the driver thrown out. No one was injured and the wagon was not seriously damaged.

The tax assessors of the city of Newport are holding daily sessions for the purpose of assessing the tax for 1911.

Mr. Arthur B. Commerford has returned from his European trip.

Preferential Voting.

Professor Lewis J. Johnson, who spoke before the Channing Club last winter on the topic of "Preferential Voting," was again in Newport on Tuesday evening, when he delivered an address on the same subject at the Rogers High School hall. Professor Johnson came back at the request of a number of citizens who felt that this system of voting should have a wider explanation so that more persons might have an opportunity to grasp its fundamental principles. There were many prominent people present and all took a deep interest in the talk and also in the trial ballot that was taken among the audience.

Hon. William Payne Shefield presided at the meeting, and introduced the speaker, who went into his subject at once. He showed that under the present system of voting the voter can cast his ballot for only one man. To illustrate the proposed system, he had printed ballots distributed among the audience, bearing the names of candidates for Mayor of Newport, among the thirteen names on the ballot being those of Charles E. Hughes, Theodore Roosevelt, Nelson W. Aldrich, Champ Clark, William J. Bryan, and Obscuray M. Depew. The ballots were marked off into squares, with a place for a cross to mark the first, second or third choice. Each person was requested to mark the ballot in accordance with the directions and they were later collected and counted, when it was found that Charles E. Hughes was the choice of the gathering for Mayor.

Mr. Johnson also had printed slips showing the result of the election under the preferential system that was held in Grand Junction, Colorado, in November, 1909. He explained this in detail, showing how there was no choice on the first marks, a majority being required to elect. By adding together those votes obtained on first and second choice there was still no majority, but after including the votes marked for third choice the man who stood third on the first choice was declared elected. He showed that in an ordinary election, a man who was approved by a minority of the voters would have been declared elected on the first ballot, but under this system a man who was satisfactory to the majority was chosen.

The system has also been adopted in Spokane, Washington, and it is said that the first election resulted in a very satisfactory manner. A large number of votes were cast, including those of 10,000 women, and the class of men selected to rule that city of 104,000 inhabitants was far above the average. Cambridge, Mass., is interested in the plan and a number of other places have it under consideration. At the close of the evening, an opportunity was given to ask questions of Professor Johnson.

Mr. Daniel Leroy Dresser was the next speaker, and he told in an interesting manner of the boss rule in the great cities, particularly New York. He told of the system that Tammany uses in New York to control the elections, and showed them how the forces of graft are held together to support the Tammany candidate. He spoke of the various sources of revenue that are open to dishonest politicians in the city, a matter of some seven or eight millions being collected every year and turned over to the men behind the machine. He showed that politics there is only a means to an end, and is totally devoid of patriotism.

Dr. George W. Tupper gave an interesting lecture at the Colonial Theatre last Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., on the topic, "American, the Man Maker." The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views, and had to do with the important subject of immigration. The lecture showed the conditions in the home lands of the various races, and then showed how the same people live after they have been in the United States for a time. He also told in an interesting way of the efforts that are made by many organizations, including the Y. M. C. A. to help these people to help themselves. Mr. Frederick Weir presided at the meeting and Rev. Joseph Cooper offered prayer.

Rev. Dr. Quirk is conducting a special series of services at the Second Baptist Church. Services are held each evening except Saturday and will continue through next week.

Dr. John A. Young has rented the Swinburne property between Rhode Island and Powel avenues, and will remove his office and residence there very shortly.

The Warren street property of the late Dr. N. R. Chase was sold at mortgagee's sale on Monday to Tolleson & DeWick for \$5,800, the bidding being quite brisk.

Another detachment of apprentices seamen from the Training Station has been transferred to the ships of the Atlantic fleet.

Spring Work on Highways.

The highway department will start on its spring and summer programs on Monday, when the steam rollers will be taken from winter quarters and put at work upon the highways. There has not been an enormous amount of damage done to the streets through the winter, but still there is plenty of work for the department to do before the summer season opens. On the hill side streets, where in years past the department has expected to find all the top dressing washed off by the opening of spring, the use of tar has helped to preserve the surface and prevent washing.

There are some main streets that are in rather bad condition. The illuminating pavement on lower Broadway and Spring street has worn through considerably in spots and extensive repairs will be advisable. The outer Broadway "macadam" road is in bad shape. This principal street has never had a suitable foundation, the process of converting it from the dirt road of many years ago to its present state consisting principally of throwing crushed stone on the surface and rolling it in. Consequently when the frost comes out of the ground there is considerable heaving done. The top dressing of macadam is great stuff to keep down the dust in dry weather but it prevents the water from accumulating from blowing away and makes fine mud in wet weather, and the same is true of Bellevue avenue. Ocean avenue has not been washed so badly this winter as sometimes, but there is work to be done there.

The lecture at the Coles School on Thursday evening by Mr. Frank M. Greenlaw was of an unusually interesting nature. The new projecting instrument, the batopticon, was presented to the public and its principles explained. This throws a picture on the wall, with this difference from the ordinary stereopticon that instead of requiring a plate to be made, the object itself is placed in the machine and the magnified image is thrown on the screen. Many objects were used to illustrate the working. The leg and wings of a fly were shown, the picture magnifying many times. A stop watch in motion, a tray of live goldfish and many other objects served to hold the close attention and interest of the audience.

The Rogers High School intends to put a winning team on the base ball field this season, and to that end have decided to engage a competent coach to look after the training of the players. There is some good material at the school this year and there is no reason why a good showing should not have been made by the close of the school year. The Rogers team has made quite a reputation in the past among the high schools and academies of this vicinity.

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Funeral of George A. Brown.

Funeral services for the late George A. Brown were held last Sunday afternoon and were attended by a large gathering of associates, comrades and friends. The escort was a long one, and was composed of the various organizations of which he was a member.

The remains were escorted from his late residence on Spring street to Kay Chapel, where the Episcopal service was conducted by Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, assisted by Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D. Three hymns were sung by the choir of the Channing Memorial Church.

The body was then escorted to its last resting place in the Island Cemetery by a long line. The procession was headed by present and past members of the Newport fire department, and after them came the Torpedo Station Mutual Benefit Association, the Coronet Council, No. 33, Royal Arcanum, and the special escort, Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R. The bearers were Colonel J. W. Horton, Col. Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Chief Engineer Andrew J. Kirwin, Assistant Engineer Edward T. Bowser, John J. Moore, and Edwin H. Tilley.

Rev. Mr. Hughes read the committal service at the grave, and the Grand Army ritual was conducted by Commander William B. Bailey of Lawton-Warren Post. The casket was covered with the national colors, and a small American flag was pinned on the breast.

Jamestown Financial Meeting.

There was an interesting town meeting in the town of Jamestown on Friday for the purpose of taking action in regard to the propositions of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company. The principal question was whether the town should issue bonds for \$50,000 to be loaned on mortgage to the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company, of which \$10,000 is to be used to purchase the Narragansett Transportation Company, and the balance for repairs and improvements. Another question was as to the abandoning of the property on Market square in Newport, formerly owned by the Adams Express building, so as to make a large open square that if the Newport police station is removed. Other questions for the consideration of the voters had to do with an increase in the school appropriation, the hiring of money in anticipation of taxes, and declaring Grinnell street a public highway.

Much interest was taken in the special town meeting, many arguments having been advanced for and against the two to the ferry company. There was a good attendance of taxpayers, both among the permanent and summer residents.

The case brought by Richard Sears against Henry P. Walker for assault will come up for trial in the District Court on Friday next. This is a case growing out of the Walker divorce case that was heard in the Superior Court here a short time ago. Sears is a newspaper photographer of Boston and he claims that the defendant in this case assaulted him and smashed his camera while he was attempting to take a picture.

Francis Couper has got into trouble again and this time he was sent to the Reform School instead of being placed on probation. The present charge grew out of the larceny of a pocket book containing money from his aunt. He has been in frequent trouble with the police and it was thought that he would be better off at the Sockanose School.

Contributions are being received by Mr. Thomas B. Congdon of the Aquidneck National Bank toward the cost of erecting a drinking fountain for horses on the west side of Town Park. In view of the fact that there is now no drinking fountain in that vicinity it is felt that this would be great help to the horses during the summer.

Rev. George Whitefield Mead, Ph. D., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, has been compelled by poor health to withdraw from his pastoral work for the present and has organized the Whitbridge Realty Company which will deal in land for homesites at Whitbridge Park, Nutley, N. J.

Mrs. Ella M. Cherry read an interesting paper on Clean Journalism at the Christian Science parlor on Bellevue avenue on Monday evening. The paper cited the Christian Science Monitor as an example of the clean modern journalism.

Mrs. Katherine M. Stevens is able to attend her duties at the City Clerk's office, after having been bound by illness for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, who are now abroad, plan to come to their Newport residence early in June.

The new cold storage plant for the Charles Tiedall Company is being set up in position.

New Officers' Quarters.

Bids were opened this week at the offices of the Constructing Quarter-master at Fort Adams for the erection of a large building at the fort for quarters for four officers. The plans are drawn in accordance with the most modern ideas, and the building will cost something over \$30,000. Inasmuch as many of the present quarters at the fort are showing signs of age, it is thought probable that other buildings of a similar character to the one about to be erected will go up there in the near future. The bids for the construction of the new building are interesting as showing the variations in the estimates.

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Mr. A. McCormick, Newport—Construction, \$36,000; additional for tile roofing, \$76; to be completed in ten months.

Amity Construction Company, New York—Construction, \$35,574; additional for the roofing, \$1,000; work to be completed in 10 months.

Thomas F. Keeher, Newport—Construction, \$31,097; additional for the tile roofing, \$850; deducting for special pipe covering, \$35; work to be completed in five months.

Concord Brothers Company, Lowell, Mass.—Construction, \$37,050; additional for the roofing, \$2,400; work to be completed in eight months.

Darling & Slade, Newport—Construction, \$31,848; additional for the tile roofing, \$860; deducting for special pipe covering, \$10; work to be completed in six months.

Kerr & Beeson, Newport—Construction, \$31,426; additional for the tile roofing, \$826; deducting for special pipe covering, \$35; work to be completed in seven months.

John J. Fitzpatrick & Sons, Plattsburgh, N. Y.—Construction, \$35,089; additional for the tile roofing, \$2,000; work to be completed by December 1, 1911.

James Porlitz, New York—Construction, \$38,000; additional for the tile roofing, \$2,000; work to be completed in eight months.

Robert A. Smith, Newport—Construction, \$38,218; additional for the tile roofing, \$4,000; deducting for special pipe covering, \$150; work to be completed in 150 days.

Robert Wolfenden, Newport—Construction, \$41,680; deduction for special pipe covering, \$425; work to be completed in eight months.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STOMACH.

Upon Its Condition Depends Happiness or Misery.

Perhaps one of the most frequent complaints of the stomach is constipation of the bowels, or continuous costiveness.

When your food rests so solidly on your stomach that nature refuses to remove it, and usually resort to some common physic which, while affording you some relief, acts so suddenly on the parts affected as to shock and weaken them.

THE BOWELS, like a balky horse, to work properly must be coaxed, and gradually urged to perform their functions.

The soothing action of that great kidney and Liver medicine, DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, is gentle and delicate, yet its relief is immediate and effective.

It is of importance to every individual to use a proper remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS. The thousands of grateful testimonial, from both sexes, who have been completely cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, is the best evidence of the POWER AND MERIT of this wonderful medicine.

Druggists sell it in New 8d Can & Box and the regular \$1.00 size bottle.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rosedale, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Cream cures Old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases, etc.

W.M.G. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

WATER

FALL RIVER LINE, Leaves Long Wharf, Newport, every day at 9.15 P.M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PROVIDENCE Orcheatra on each.

FOR NEW YORK

• ALL WATER ROUTE

FALL RIVER LINE, Leaves Long Wharf, Newport, every day at 9.15 P.M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PROVIDENCE Orcheatra on each.

For New York and Points on the New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. via Wickford Junction.

WICKFORD LINE...

WATER and RAIL ROUTE

Steamer GENERAL from Long Wharf.

Week days only A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

Newport (Str.) 4. 8.00 1.05 4.05 7.00

Wickford 6.00 1.15 2.15 5.15 8.32

Wickford Jut. 4. 11.00 2.38 7.01 9.00

New London, 4. 12.45 3.35 6.03 10.30

New Haven, 4. 1.58 4.60 9.10 11.53

New York, 4. 3.50 7.00 11.00 11.55

P.M. P.M. P.M. A.M.

Arrives Harlem River Station.

For Block Island and Providence,

ALL WATER ROUTE

STEAMER BLOCK ISLAND

"MEAL SERVICE ALA CARTE"

Daily except Sunday, Leaves Long Wharf, Newport, 11.15 a.m. Due Block Island, 1.15 p.m. Returning, leave Block Island 8.00 p.m. Due Newport 4.45 p.m. Providence 6.45 p.m.

For tickets, stationers, parlor car agents, at City ticket office, 320 Thames St., at Wharf Offices and Purser's office on steamers.

C. C. Gardner, Agent, Newport, R. I. A. H. Seaver, A. G. P. A., New York, 1-8

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Newport & Fall River Time Table.

In effect July 1, 1910.

Subject to change without notice.

Leave City Hall, Newport, for City Hall, Fall River, via Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton, week days 6.50 a.m., then every thirty minutes until 11.20 p.m., then 11.20 p.m.

Sunday 7.00 a.m., then every 30 minutes until 11.20 p.m., then 11.20 p.m.

Returning, leave City Hall, Fall River, for City Hall, Newport, 6.20 a.m., then every thirty minutes until 11.20 p.m.

Sunday 6.50 a.m., the same as week days.

NEWPORT CITY CARS

Change of time June 15, 1910.

Leave One Mile Corner for Morton Park 6.00, 6.15, 6.30 a.m. and 10.30, 10.45 and 11.00 p.m.

Sunday 6.30 a.m. Then same as week days.

Leave Morton Park for Mile Corner 6.22 and 6.37 a.m. and 10.42, 11.07 and 11.22 p.m.

Sunday 6.32, 11.07 and 11.22 p.m.

Leave One Mile Corner for Beach 6.30 a.m. and every 15 minutes until and including 11.20 p.m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Beach 6.45 a.m. then every 15 minutes until and including 10.30 p.m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Beach for One Mile Corner 6.50, 6.55 and 7.15 a.m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.30 p.m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Morton Park 6.15 a.m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.15 p.m. Sundays 6.45 a.m. then same as week days.

Subject to change without notice.

GEORGE F. SEIBEL, General Superintendent.

C. L. HUBBELL, Division Superintendent.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residence or place of business, should make application at the office, Marboro Street, near Thayer's.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

W.M.G. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

Dolliver and the Dahlias.

The dahlia is a flower that is almost sacred to Scandinavians. When the late Senator Dolliver was speaking to a Swedish settlement from the rear end of a Pullman car a bunch of dahlias was handed to him, and he bowed his thanks, while the crowd roared its applause for the orator and for the bouquet.

"What kind of flowers are these?" inquired Senator Dolliver of Senator Clapp of Minnesota.

"American Beauties, I guess," replied Senator Clapp.

Dolliver knew better than that, so he heartily thanked the people for their attention, applause and splendid flowers.

When they met in Washington after the campaign Senator Dolliver said to the Minnesota man: "Clapp, you would have had me muffed if I hadn't been prudent. If I had called those dahlias American Beauties those Swedes would have been for killing me."

"Yes," said Senator Clapp, "they are good people and generally do the right thing." —Minneapolis Journal.

Why He Wept.

A man who was walking through a train inadvertently left the door of one of the cars open. A big man sitting in a seat in the middle of the car yelled: "Shut the door, you fool! Were you raised in a barn?"

The man who had left the door open closed it and then, dropping into a seat, buried his face in his hands and began to weep. The big man looked somewhat uncomfortable and, rising, finally walked up to the weeper and tapped him on the shoulder.

"My friend," he said, "I didn't intend to hurt your feelings. I just wanted to close the door."

The man who was weeping raised his head and grinned. "Old man," he said, "I'm not crying because you hurt my feelings, but because you asked me if I was raised in a barn. The sad fact is that I was raised in a barn, and every time I hear an am Bray it makes me homesick." —Louisville Times.

The Speedier Way.

He simply couldn't help it. He was born lazy.

As a rule, if not too sleepy, he could get through a shave in about thirty-five minutes. But today, after only fourteen hours' sleep, he appeared even more sluggish than ever. As he applied the lather to his customer's beard his brush lingered hesitatingly, as though loath to leave the weepy chin to which it was being applied.

His customer was a patient man and stood this for a considerable while. But at last his patience began to eke, and he interrupted a forty winks' interval with a cough.

"Save, lad," he suggested, "An' we an idea. Hold your hand, hold the brush still, an' an' wag ma head for ye!" —London Answers.

Making Things Hum in Rome.

The Romans had three recognized methods of applauding—the bombus, the imbrices and the testae. The word bombus did not carry any allusion to explosives. On the contrary, this form of applause was the most decorous, inasmuch as it consisted merely of a humming or buzzing noise. Thus in a way the Romans were the first "to make things hum" in a public assembly. The bombus was not the chief feature the Romans had to offer in the way of applause. The imbrices meant a demonstration made with the hollow of the hands. The testae meant the striking together of the flat portions of the hands. From this we may conclude that the Romans clapped, but there is no certainty on this point.—New York Herald.

A Shabby Coat Collar.

Very often the collar of a coat begins to look shabby when the coat itself is in good order, and it is wonderful what a difference a thorough cleaning will make. First take a piece of clean cloth and dip it in spirits of turpentine and rub the collar thoroughly with it. Leave it for ten minutes, then rub it again with the turpentine and scrape it carefully to remove any loose dirt. Next sponge the collar with a little alcohol and keep wiping it until it is dry. Hang it up in an airy place for an hour or two and it will look as good as new.

Boston Herald.

The Tramp and the Dog.

Mrs. Suburb—Oh, my dear, that magnificent watchdog you brought home yesterday is gone!

Mr. Suburb—Eh? Did he break the chain?

"No, but an ugly looking tramp came around and acted so terribly that I let the dog loose, but instead of tearing the tramp to pieces he went off with him."

"Great snakes! It must have been the same tramp bought him off!" —New York Weekly.

The Particulars.

"Yes," said the clerk as he dipped his pen in the ink and prepared to fill out the blank. "Your name, please?"

"Amelia Whippleton."

"Nationality?"

"American."

"Married or unmarried?"

"Both—twice." —Chicago Record-Herald.

Doubter.

"The world is getting so good you may soon see the lion lie down with the lamb."

"Yes, but when the lion rises, where will the lamb be?"

"I dunno. You'll have to ask somebody in Wall street!" —Philadelphia Ledger.

Cynical.

"People who lose their money are always complaining to their friends about it."

"Nonsense. People who lose their money haven't any friends left to complain to." —Town Topics.

Still She Liked Him.

She—Yes, I like Ted. He is so extravagant. He—that is hardly the best quality for a husband, is it? She—Of course not; I am not going to marry him. —Boston Herald.

What "Hamlet" Lacked.

In a mining camp town "Hamlet" was one evening given by a strolling company, and this is the criticism that appeared next day in the local papers, written by the miner dramatic critic:

"There is too much chubbing in this piece. The author is behind the times and seems to forget that what we want nowadays is hair raising situations and detective."

"In the hands of a skillful playwright a detective would have been put upon the track of Hamlet's uncle, and the old man would have been hunted down in a manner that would have lifted the audience out of their couches.

"The moral of the piece is not good. The scene where Hamlet sasses his mother is a very bad example to the rising generation.

"Our advice to the author is more action, more lovemaking and plenty of specialties. The crazy girl scene should be cut out altogether and a rattling good song and dance substituted."

Charles V. at Table.

Emperor Charles V. of Austria, by far the most powerful ruler of his day, was thus described as he appeared at table by Roger Ascham, secretary to the English ambassador, in 1550: "I stood hard by the emperor's table. He had four courses; he had sod beef—very good—roast mutton, baked hare; these be no service in England. The emperor bath a good face, a constant look; he fed well of a capon; I have had a better from mine hostess Barnes many times in my chamber. He and Ferdinand, King of the Romans, ate together very handsomely, carving themselves where they list, without any curiosity. The emperor drank the best that ever I saw; he had his head in the glass five times as long as any of us and never drank less than a good quart at once of Rhenish wine." It was notorious that the emperor ate and drank immoderately, and as a natural result he suffered terribly from gout from the time he was thirty years old.

Game to the Last.

Douglas MacDonald and his old cronies, Donald MacDougal, were once opposed to each other in a famous curling match, and the last two stones to finish the game were the two cronties. Donald MacDougal, with enormous deliberation, threw his stone. He threw it well. He made what is called a pat hit and jumped for joy. Then it was Douglas MacDonald's turn. His case seemed hopeless, but such a splendid throw did he make that the pat hit was knocked off, and his stone lay at the side of the tee, winning the game. In his joy the old fellow jumped sky high. He came down so hard that he broke right through the ice. He sank, but, bobbing up again, he shouted from the cold water:

"Hi, lads, we're won, and if I dinna come out o' here alive be sure ye pit that stone on my grave!" —Exchange.

Dirt and Death.

When a celebrated Paris physician was asked how the city could prevent the coming of a plague then ravaging other European places he answered, "Bolt your teeth!" That tersely called attention to the necessity of utter cleanliness and that even ice made from impure water carried disease.

"Yellow fever," said Henry Ward Beecher, "is God Almighty's opinion of dirt." The chief contributing cause toward modern efficiency in surgery is that surgeons have learned to keep clean. Nothing is so spotless as a good hospital. Everything is soiled and sterilized—beds, instruments, clothing, washrags, doors, bands and finger nails. That is why they save lives there. Nobody would die if he could keep perfectly clean. Death is the final triumph of dirt. —Chicago Tribune.

He Understood the People.

One of Jay Gould's campaigns as a dealer in railroads was with the Wabash system of railroads. He got control and after effecting a reorganization which increased the capital stock and also the bonded debt sold them out. It is related of him at this time that an associate said to him, "Mr. Gould, don't you think you are bouding this much higher than the property will stand?" "That may be," answered he, "but the American people are mighty partial to bonds."

Forbidden Ground.

A visit of Gladstone to the Isle of Man is recalled by Agnes Herbert and described in her book about that interesting little speck in the midst of the Irish sea.

Mr. Gladstone had made a detour across a small holding in Rushen, and his way lay through the "haggart," where the stakes are harvested. A strong, powerfully built Manxwoman stood throwing up the straw to the stack, using her fork as deftly and quickly as a farm laborer.

"That is very hard work, my good woman," said the Grand Old Man.

He reported to have said graciously, "but you look well and strong. May I ask how old you are?"

The toller hardly turned as she answered sharply:

"How ou! art thou thyself, thou imperal ou' man?"

Established by Franklin 1799.

The Mercury.

Newspaper, R. L.

JOHN P. SANBORN Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 183
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, April 1, 1911.

Look out for the first of April. Don't be an April Fool.

The appointments made by Governor Potier to the new board of police commissioners for the city of Woonsocket are universally approved as excellent selections. It is believed that conditions in that city will be satisfactorily improved by the creation of this commission.

After every great fire disaster the authorities of every city and State interest themselves in strict enforcement of the laws regarding buildings where there are many occupants, but it has hitherto been the case that the agitation dies out in a few months, until the public is again stirred up.

The damage done to the great State House in Albany is estimated to require \$4,000,000 to repair, while the loss of books and records that cannot be replaced is beyond estimate. To think that this disastrous fire occurred in a so-called fire-proof building does not give a very high estimate of the value of fire-proofing.

The war in Mexico goes merrily on, and neither side seems to be obtaining any particular advantage. From present indications there is no immediate probability of a change in the present condition for some months to come. If our troops have to remain on the Mexican border all summer they will pray for cool weather to come on.

It behoves every man interested in the development of Narragansett Bay, as well as every man interested in the welfare of our navy, to work for the establishment of a drydock in the Bay. It has been shown conclusively in these columns that the New York Navy Yard is totally unfit to care for the vessels of our fleet, and the time is certainly coming when that site will be abandoned. There is but one logical location for a big drydock, and that one place is Narragansett Bay. Our Senators and Representatives in Congress should bend every effort toward securing it.

Congress Once More.

Congress will be in session again on Tuesday next, and the rest of the spring and summer business will be spent by the continual fear that the Democratic majority will do something to its detriment. President Taft is a very stubborn man and his stubbornness in this case has worked great harm to the business interests of the country. The thing he hoped to gain—few months earlier action on his pet reciprocity treaty of Canada—will in no way compensate the country for this drag on the returning business activity after two years of depression. When Congress gets together on April 4, it will take a long time before they reach an adjournment. In all probability November will see them still in session. Some of the work of Congress is mapped out. There seems to be a general understanding that the House will pass the reciprocity bill and a measure giving the President authority to arrange for an extension of the agreement with Canada without further action upon the matter by Congress. According to report it is also intended by the leaders to pass a bill to compensate the agricultural interests of the country for possible untoward effects flowing from the enactment of the bill giving effect to the reciprocity agreement. As a feature of such a measure there has been suggested the removal of the duties on agricultural machinery, on binding twine and on cotton ties. While the form, manner and extent of the tariff legislation have not been definitely determined upon, it is believed that the woolen and cotton schedules will be taken up and reduced to suit the Democratic idea.

The President is said to favor a change in the woolen schedule but he does not desire a general tariff revision. In order to avoid tariff tussling at this time he has directed the temporary tariff board to make a report on the woolen schedule by December 1 next, in time for the regular session, and he is understood to entertain the belief that the work of Congress should be done in the light of the information presented by the tariff experts. Here the views of the President and of the House majority widely diverge. He is extremely anxious to have a law passed creating a permanent tariff commission, with the view of having the tariff legislation of the future based, as far as possible, upon grounds which are scientific rather than political in their character. The House leaders, on the other hand, are against the proposal to establish a tariff commission or board, and are convinced that it would be inexpedient for their party welfare to delay revising at least the schedules already mentioned. It is possible that events may bring about some modification of these conditions, but at present affairs seem to be shaping themselves along the lines here indicated. And the public had better school themselves to patience and business to wait.

The New York Navy Yard.

The question of the removal of the New York Navy Yard to a more suitable locality, which had for a long time pressed itself upon the attention of the naval authorities, became a prominent subject for examination by the House Committee on Naval Affairs at the first session of the Forty-first Congress. It was rendered more urgent by the recommendation of General Sloane, the Representative of the Brooklyn Congressional District, backed by the great mass of the leading mercantile and influential citizens of the city of New York. In this connection the following condensed and carefully prepared reasons for the proposed removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was submitted to the Naval Committee, and largely influenced the result to which they finally arrived, reporting in favor of the abolition and removal of the Brooklyn Yard.

The reasons which originally led to the selection of this site were, no doubt: 1. There was a ship-building plant already there, where the frigate Adams had been built for the government. This plant could be utilized at once. 2. Its supposed adaptation to the defense of New York.

3. Its vicinity to the sources of supply for labor, materials, &c., &c. These reasons, however, controlling at the time of its selection, have but little or no bearing upon the question of its continuance. For,

1. The experience of modern naval warfare has demonstrated the indispensable necessity of locating the base of defense at a distance from the objective point of attack. The rapid growth of New York and Brooklyn has now brought the site into the heart of the commerce of those cities. This fact renders the navy-yard not only inadequate as a means of defense, but a positive element of weakness, inasmuch as a hostile attack would involve at one blow both the destruction of the yard and the cities and commerce which it was located to defend.

2. The increased facilities for transportation by land and water have brought New York into easy and cheap communication with any point on the coast where it would be desirable to collect the materials and labor for a naval establishment.

The reasons which induced the original selection having ceased to be controlling, the question is now presented to Congress whether it ought not to discontinue the establishment at a place conceded to be insufficient and ill-adapted to the purpose, and at once adopt a site possessing all the advantages for a great naval establishment. This course, it is believed, is demanded by the best interests of the navy, and by sound considerations of public economy.

1. The present site, in the estimation of the department and of good judges, concur in the value, would readily sell for more than twenty millions of dollars.

2. A new site, with vastly superior advantages, can be thoroughly completed and equipped as a first-class naval establishment for less than five millions of dollars—a saving to the country of at least fifteen millions of dollars.

3. The discontinuance is strongly recommended by the Bureau of Yards and Docks in their report embodied in the last report of the Secretary of Navy. It is urged by the Representative of the Brooklyn District in the House, who sits it in the name of the commercial constituency which he represents. The Chamber of Commerce of New York and a large number of its leading merchants have also memorialized the Secretary of Navy to take immediate steps towards the preparation of a site, (now in the possession of the government) which affords protection to the commerce of the city with which they are so largely identified.

The following are some of the prominent objections to the present site:

1. The available water front is insufficient. This occasions great inconvenience and delay in the frequent removal of vessels, and often a large expense in hiring private docks for their accommodation.

2. There is no adjacent roadstead in which vessels can safely anchor while going into or out of the yards, the waters in front of the yard being constantly traversed by the numerous navigation of the city.

3. The channel is narrow, and subject to extraordinary deposits from the sewerage of the city, involving a large annual expense for dredging.

4. A right of way is reserved to the city for drainage through the yard, and the contents of its sewers are discharged into the docks where the vessels lie. The effect of this, as stated by the bureau, and the commandant of the yard, is "to destroy, in a few months, the copper on the bottoms of the vessels."

5. The area of land, about 200 acres, is inadequate to the wants of a first-class establishment, and cannot be enlarged without enormous expense.

6. The growth of the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, up to and around the yard, renders it difficult to preserve its police arrangements, or the morale of its operatives.

7. The immediate neighborhood of extensive oil works, gas works, and other manufacturing establishments, threatens at all times the property of the Government collected here, (amounting to many millions of dollars) with destruction by fire.

The following are extracts from an official report from the House Committee on Naval Affairs to Congress, relating to the removal of the Navy Yard from Brooklyn, N. Y.

As further indicative of the intelligent public sentiment of the country in favor of the removal of the New York Navy Yard, the following memorandum, addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Navy by the principal merchants and business men of New York, and forwarded to him in November, 1889, will show how deep an interest they took in the subject and its importance in their view in connection with the defense of that city.

"We understand believe, in addition to the intrinsic advantages of this location (New London) for a navy-yard, that its use for that purpose would largely contribute to the protection of the commerce of Long Island sound, and of the great city of New York, in the event of a naval war. It may be assumed that this country has, in a future war with foreign Power, nothing to fear except for its commerce, and the defense of that city."

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THE NEW YORK HOLOCAUST

Steps Being Taken to Prevent a Similar Occurrence

FUNERALS OF FIFTY VICTIMS

Pathetic Scenes as Mourners Become Frantic With Grief—Fire Marshal Finds That Girls Found Traps at Every Turn as They Tried to Escape Flames in Triangle Waist Factory—Fire Escape Inadequate

New York, March 29.—While the funeral services for fifty victims of Saturday's shirt waist factory in Washington square were being held yesterday steps were taken for a revision of the building laws to prevent similar holocausts in the future. A committee of five experts will frame amendments to throw safeguards around men, women and children who work in crowded shops and big manufacturing structures. As soon as the necessary changes are framed they will be presented to the legislature with a plea for prompt action.

With a death list still standing at 145, 125 of the victims have been identified. It is believed that but few of the remaining twenty bodies in the morgue can be identified.

The scenes attending the funerals of the fire victims were the most pathetic ever witnessed on the East Side. At some of the funerals the crowds were frantic with grief. Women wept aloud, while men stood with bared heads and tear-dimmed eyes. Thousands of people turned out. In some instances the hearses were followed by hundreds on foot. At times hearse carried two and even three members of the same family.

Fire Marshal Beers declares that so long as present conditions remain there is continual menace of similar catastrophes in New York.

As pathetic as the scenes at the morgue on Sunday—though in a different way—were some of the revelations brought out by Beers in his public inquiry into the causes of the Asch building disaster. It was shown that the poor girls in that panic rush to escape from the flames found traps at every turn.

A Veritable Trap

It seemed that the very arrangement of the workrooms was a trap. While hundreds of women jammed back to back at their machines when the panic started the narrow aisles became blocked with chairs and the girls were in confusion before they even started for the doors. Then there was the scarcity of exits, the inward opening doors and the death trap "fire escape."

Marshal Beers conducted the inquiry at his headquarters. Ostensibly it was merely to ascertain the cause of the fire, but the marshal went deeper and questioned at length the fifteen witnesses as to the conditions in the factory and the events of the fire. Beers had questioned all the witnesses beforehand and merely wanted to put their statements in official form.

"The fire, without any question, started from a cigarette or a match thrown into a pile of lawn clippings—light cotton stuff—on the green street side of the building," said Beers. "There was no gasoline about the place so far as I could learn, and the machinery power was furnished by electric motors. But I can prove that cigarette smoking was an uncommon practice among the men employed in the factory. I found the stains of cigarettes in places where they had been laid down by the smokers."

There is a bitterness among the waist makers over the disaster that has been intensified because the Triangle Waist company was a non-union shop, where the rules of the union as to closed doors, fire exits and hours of labor were not observed.

No Outside Fire Escape

Nearly all, if not all, of the victims were employed by the Triangle Waist company on the eighth, ninth and tenth floors of a ten-story loft building at 23 Washington place. There was not an outside fire escape on the building.

A corner on the eighth floor was the point of origin of the fire and the three upper floors only were swept. On the ninth floor fifty bodies were found, sixty-three or more were crushed to death by jumping, and more than thirty bodies clogged the elevator shafts. The loss to property will not exceed \$100,000.

Pedestrians going home through Washington place to Washington square at 4:50 Saturday afternoon were scattered by the whiz of something rushing through the air before them; there was a horrible flop on the pavement and a body flattened on the flags. Wayfarers on the opposite side of the street saw the windows of the three upper floors of the building black with girls crowding to the sills. There were no fire escapes.

"Don't jump, don't jump!" yelled the crowd. But the girls had no choice. The pressure of the maddened hundreds behind them and the urging of their own fears were too strong.

Peary on Retired List as Admiral
Washington, March 30.—Robert E. Peary was yesterday commissioned a rear admiral by the navy department and placed upon the retired list.

Minnesota Kills Woman Suffrage
St. Paul, March 30.—The woman suffrage bill was killed in the state senate by a vote of 32 to 30.

NEW YORK FIRE HORROR

Cries Show Windows From Which Girls Jumped; Searching the Ruins



MANY RECORDS ARE RECOVERED

Found Intact Under Tons of Stone In Albany

ABOUT \$4,000,000 TO REPAIR

Estimated Cost in Rehabilitating Capitol Will Practically Wipe Out Estimated Surplus in State Treasury—Few Pails of Water or Fire Extinguisher Would Have Saved Building Had They Been Near at Hand

Albany, March 31.—More than 100 men attacked the smoking ruins left by the fire in the west end of the state capitol with shovels and crowbars and soon discovered that the wreck of the state's magnificent library was not as complete as at first supposed.

Buried under tons of stone shattered from the surrounding walls by the intense heat lay thousands of books which can be preserved by rebinding, and many that escaped unscathed. The salvage in books, pamphlets and manuscript records may amount to many thousands of dollars.

The records of the War of 1812 were found intact, and the custodians hope that as the work progresses other valuable relics at first believed to be lost may be found, if not unharmed, at least in a state worthy of preservation. Just what books and records perished and what books were saved will not be known for several days, since the workmen have an immense task before them in removing the debris.

The \$100,000 which the legislature was asked to appropriate, by a bill introduced yesterday, is not expected to finance the work of construction. The appropriation is asked to pay for clearing away the ruins and restoring the water-soaked and smoke-stained walls and furnishings of rooms which escaped the flames.

Unofficial estimates place the cost of reconstruction close to \$1,000,000. It is said that an appropriation of this size would practically wipe out the estimated surplus remaining in the state treasury at the end of the present fiscal year. The state cannot bond itself for this rebuilding and the money must be taken directly from the treasury.

A large part of the paper machine ceiling in the assembly chamber will have to be renewed. Before they can be used again the members' desks will have to be refinished, and it may be necessary to purchase a new outfit of interior assembly room furnishings.

The men who discovered the fire say that they could have put it out easily if they could have found an extinguisher or even a few pails of water.

GOODWIN CANNOT MARRY
Condition of Divorce Decree Granted to Edna Goodwin

New York, March 29.—An interlocutory decree of divorce in favor of Edna G. Goodwin, the actress, from her husband, Nat C. Goodwin, the comedian, was signed by Supreme Court Justice Gleicher. Miss Goodwin is given permission to marry again, but Goodwin is denied that permission during the lifetime of his former wife. Miss Goodwin did not ask for alimony.

Miss Goodwin and Goodwin were married in November, 1908, it being Goodwin's fourth marriage. At the time of their marriage the comedian transferred to his wife a deed of trust in property in San Francisco and Los Angeles said to be worth \$700,000.

NO PARDON FOR BANKERS

Morse and Walsh Likely to Serve Full Terms in Prison

Washington, March 28.—Charles W. Morse and John H. Walsh, the convicted bankers, must complete their sentences. According to reliable information President Taft has decided not to exercise executive clemency in the case of either. His decision was taken on the report of Attorney General Wickesham on the applications for pardon.

President Taft has had Morse's application for clemency under consideration about three weeks. He also has considered an application for the pardon of Walsh, now in the Leavenworth penitentiary. Morse is serving a fifteen-year sentence, while Walsh is serving a sentence of five years.

ROYALTY TO APPROVE VAUDEVILLE

London, March 31.—An unprecedented feature of the coronation year will be the introduction of concert hall performances by royal command. The hallmark of royal patronage has never yet been bestowed upon the vaudeville stage.

JAPAN RATIFIES COMMERCE TREATY

Tokio, March 30.—The privy council ratified the treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States. The signature exchanges will be made on April 4.

MORE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Washington, March 29.—Postmaster General Hitchcock has designated forty-five additional postoffices as postal savings depositories, among them Bristol, Conn.; Waterville, Me.; Rockport, Mass.; Dover, N.H.; Wasterly, R.I., and Barre, Vt.

MILITARY AUTO RECORD BROKEN

Palm Beach, Fla., March 31.—The mile automobile record, straightaway from flying start, for stock cars, held by Oldfield, was broken when Wilcox, in a National car, went the distance in 40:32. Oldfield's mark was 40:35, made in a Knox last year on the Ormond-Dayton course.

DARING THEFT OF JEWELRY

Fall River, Mass., March 27.—While two policemen were standing across the street and hundreds of shoppers were passing, a daring thief entered the store of A. D. Sorab and stole a \$300 tray of rings from the show window. He escaped.

THE WRECKED CAPITOL

Library of \$25,000,000 Building; Record Room of State University



DEMOCRATS WORKING ON NEW SCHEDULES

Tariff Revision May Delay the Reciprocity Agreement

Washington, March 31.—Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee expresses the opinion that his committee will be ready to report a textile schedule to the house two weeks after congress convenes. It is generally believed that the sub-committee in charge of the wool schedule has been making such rapid progress during the past week that the wool schedule will first be presented to the house for consideration.

In some quarters Underwood's statement regarding an early report on the wool schedule is taken to mean that the senate and the president will first be asked to consider that schedule, the Democrats to hold the reciprocity off back until such time as the senate and the administration signify their intention to accept the material reductions which are certain to be made in that schedule.

The men who discovered the fire say that they could have put it out easily if they could have found an extinguisher or even a few pails of water.

THINKS TAFT IS OUT OF IT

Bourne Gives His Views as to the Next Presidential Race.

Boston, March 30.—The next presidential race will be between Governor Wilson, Democrat, of New Jersey, and United States Senator LaFollette, Republican, of Wisconsin, according to the opinions expressed by Jonathan Bourne, United States senator from Oregon and president of the National Progressive Republican league, in an interview at the City club.

"I most emphatically think that Taft will not be renominated," declared Bourne. "I would like to see LaFollette a candidate; and the sooner he declares his candidacy the better. Of course, there are other Republican possibilities. Ex-President Roosevelt, Senator Cummins of Iowa and Justice Hughes are possibilities."

TAUGHT BOYS TO STEAL

New York Fagin Is Convicted of Burglary and Larceny

New York, March 31.—Norman Schultz, whose vocation was being a fault, and whose avocation was teaching small boys to steal, was convicted of burglary and larceny and remanded for sentence. Nine boys confessed to being his pupils and are now in the house of refuge.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of loot was recovered in Schultz's home. One boy confessed to twenty-six burglaries; another said he stole 365 bicycles. Both worked under Schultz's direction.

SUICIDE IN REFORMATORY

Concord, Mass., March 30.—Louis Holter, 16 years of age, committed suicide at the Concord reformatory by hanging himself in a detention cell, where he had been locked up for disorderly conduct. He was sentenced to the reformatory for breaking and entering a store in Stoneham.

AGAINST BUTLER STATUE

Boston, March 28.—The proposition for an equestrian statue for the late General Benjamin F. Butler was rejected in the senate ways and means committee without a dissenting vote. The resolve for the Butler statue carried an appropriation of \$25,000.

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COUNSEL AND AID

We are at all times during banking hours ready and willing to aid our depositors and clients and give counsel in financial matters, acquired from many years of banking experience.

You are cordially invited to inspect our equipment and facilities and open an account subject to check,

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

303 Thames Street, Newport R. I.

Capital	\$300,000 00
Surplus and Und. Profits	\$120,820 53

Great Easter Display in MILLINERY

SCHREIER'S,

143 Thames Street

Ladies would do well by giving us a call. See our great stock and beautiful selection of

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats

Millinery Novelties

Specialties in CHILDREN'S HATS.

For Fine Goods at Popular Prices, go to

SCHREIER'S.

STOP IN AT THE

POSTAL STATION ON BROADWAY

and get some of those

LENOX CHOCOLATES

You will be pleased and so will we.

S. S. THOMPSON,

172-176 BROADWAY.

CHAFING DISHES



With an ALCOHOL Lamp

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY

you insert the plug and turn the switch.

When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

USE

Diamond Hill

BIRD

AND

Poultry Grit,

FREE FROM DUST,

White and Clean,

INSURES

Setting a Watch.

"The jeweler set my watch within a thousandth of a second when he gave it to me today," said the man with a new timepiece, "and this is how he did it:

"He has a clock wired up with the big chronometer at Washington. At 4 p.m. this clock was corrected to the thousandth of a second. At 4:05 he was ready to deliver my watch. His master clock has a 30.1 inch pendulum, so it ticks seconds. Each of the first fifty-five ticks in each minute is announced by a telegraph sounder in the clock, then the last five seconds are silent. The watchmaker rested a camel's hair brush on the balance wheel of the watch to stop it, then set all the hands, hour, minute and second at 4:00:00 and waited. When the silence of the sounder indicated 4:05:55 he got ready, and five seconds later, on the first tick of 4:06, he lifted the brush and the watch started. By looking at the second hand with a glass and listening to the clock an amateur I proved their identiceness except for the time. It took the sound to travel from the clock to my ear."—New York Sun.

Daniel Wilson, His House.

Dr. Daniel Wilson, afterward principal of the University of Toronto, used in earlier days to live near Lauriston, in Scotland. One day Dr. John Beddoe (who has written an autobiography) set out to find him. "Having," he says, "no clear idea of the situation or the house, I entered St. Margaret's Lane, which I conceived must lead in the right direction, and, meeting a gentleman just about to issue from there, asked whether he could direct me to Dr. Wilson's now house. He looked hard at me and inquired:

"Do you know Daniel Wilson?" "I do." "Intimately?" "Yes, intimately. Then follow this road till you see a house that looks as if it belongs to Daniel Wilson, and that will be it." I thanked him and, following his advice, had no difficulty in identifying the house. It had a window which contained some tracery of a pattern which I knew Wilson considered peculiarly Scottish."

How It Was.

"She's very wealthy?" "Very." "Money left to her?" "No." She is the author of a book entitled "Illus to Beautiful Women." "I presume all the beautiful women in the country purchased it?" "No; but all the plain women did!"—New York Herald.

A Rite and a Wrong.

"Marriage," remarked the professor, "was a rite practiced by the ancients"—

"And bachelorhood," interrupted a maiden of forty, "is a wrong practiced by the moderns!"—Boston Transcript.

Mixed.

"Why, Barkins, where have you been? You look like a wreck." "I know it. My twin brother and I had a quarrel, and I hired a bruiser to kick him. The fellow mixed us up, and here I am!"—London Tit-Bits.

Quite a Come-Down.

Mr. Marcus Stone, R. A., the famous artist, who celebrated his 70th birthday the other day, tells a very amusing story about a model he once knew.

He was visiting the Zoological Gardens when he came across a man who had sat for one of his pictures.

"What are you doing now?" asked Mr. Stone. "Last time I saw you was when you were sitting for Mr. Blank for one of his religious pictures."

"Yes, sir," replied the model, sadly. "An' now I'm cleanin' out the elephants' stables. Nice come down for one of the Twelve Apostles, ain't it?"—London Mail.

Telling His Troubles.

"Will you have our bell repaired? It won't ring," said the tenant.

"Very soon," answered the landlord. "In the meantime take a card near the button saying: 'Bell doesn't ring.'"

This the tenant did, and as the days passed without the use of the bell he added as follows:

"Windows and doors don't fit."

"Faucets don't shut water off."

"Water doesn't run from bathtub."

"Sinks have no tailgates."

These brought the long disagreement to a climax, and the tenant moved.—Buffalo Express.

Lost Its Novelty.

Many stories are told of a certain section of the South where the inhabitants are noted for their longevity, but none better illustrates the view the natives take of the matter than this:

"Your father must be getting pretty well in years," said a cousin from the city to a farmer.

"Yes, pap' high on to ninety."

"Health good?"

"No, not jest now. He ain't been feeling himself for some time back."

"What seems to be the trouble?"

"I don't know. Sometimes I think farming don't agree with him any more!"—Lippincott.

A Quaint Ceremony.

A quaint ceremony, known as apple pie test, has just been observed at Bradcombe, Eng. Owners of orchards provide the apples and funds are collected for the making of the pie.

Everyone is welcome to eat of them on handing in his plate. The actual consumption takes place in the village square, the pie being brought from a local bakeshops in a decorated pony cart and placed on tables, from which they are served out to the crowd. The late vicar and his wife always had the first helping and "for old times sake" the first was this year taken by proxy for his aged widow.

Mr. Gishorne-White the foremost English bird man, in an interview thus describes the nerve strain flying: "It is the tension of fearing that something unexpected may happen—that the eagle may fall, that a stay may break, that a controlling wire may snap. Any one of these things may, one knows quite well, bring about a fearful fall. The rush of air and the fact that one is high above the ground have very little to do with the ordeal."

MONSTER WHALES.

One That Swallowed Whole a Shark Fifteen Feet Long.

Frank T. Bullen, the noted writer of sea tales, in one of his lectures said that in New Zealand he once saw a whale opened and there were found in its stomach a number of fish which must simply have swum down its throat, and among them was a shark fifteen feet long and also feet round. The huge Greenland whale was described. Mr. Bullen asked his audience to imagine a monster of 250 tons and told how such a one was taken on a voyage in which he took part, enough whalebone being taken out of his head to pay a good dividend on the voyage. For six months in the year this particular kind of whale, which was the most helpless of all, led life of alarms and excursions, for he was always being chased.

A third kind of whale, the hump-backed whale, was shown in a picture jumping from the water, and Mr. Bullen explained that this was no indication of joy in life. They were, in fact, if not driven out of their minds, certainly driven out of the water by parasites adhering to their bodies. This particular whale was greatly devoted to its young, and if a man happened to kill a calf he needed all his ingenuity to escape from the mother. On one occasion fifty-two boats went after whales in the bay of California and by accident a calf was killed. In one hour the parent destroyed fifty of the fifty-two boats, killing a number of men, and then sailed out to sea without a scratch.

BEN BUTLER'S BLUFF.

It Was Well Worked and Completely Fooled General Bingham.

General John A. Bingham was a member of the military tribunal that tried Mrs. Surratt and the Lincoln assassination conspirators.

After the trial in the subsequent debates in the house General B. F. Butler frequently charged that the commission had arrived at an unjust verdict and had convicted an innocent woman.

In a memorable debate he boldly proclaimed that if the contents of a diary which had been found on the dead body of J. Wilkes Booth were ever made public it would disclose the fact that it contained the proof of Mrs. Surratt's innocence, which proof had been infamously suppressed by the commission. When General Bingham made a movement as though he would repeat such an accusation, Butler dramatically drew a memorandum book from his breast pocket and held it aloft but did not utter a word. Bingham naturally supposed that Butler had a copy of a diary such as he had spoken of. As a matter of fact the book contained nothing but blank leaves. General Butler was just bluffing.

The diary was in possession of Secretary Stanton, but President Johnson finally demanded it. It was an interesting book, but it threw no light upon the great conspiracy.

Milk and Popped Corn.

Because he knew his patient the doctor was not at all ruffled when she exclaimed:

"But I can't, doctor; it is no use talking, I just can't. I hate milk. I can't drink it. I will take any kind of medicine you wish me to, but I cannot swallow sweet milk."

"Very well," he said soothingly.

Then he opened the door, and from the kitchen there drifted in the smell of popping corn.

"Who is popping corn?" she asked.

"Your nurse," said the doctor.

Half an hour later he persuaded her to taste a spoonful of milk.

"Why, that's not so bad after all," she said. "What did you do to it?"

"Soaked that popped corn in it," said he. "Gives it an entirely different taste, doesn't it? Sweet milk's bitterest enemy is bound to say it is drinkable after it has soaked up the essence of popped corn for tea or fifteen minutes."—New York Sun.

Evening Schools.

Evening schools owe their existence to the Rev. Thomas Charles, who about 1811 set up one at Bala, Wales, which proved to be quite successful. In 1820 or 1840 the English Bishop Hinds strongly recommended such schools for poor girls, who, on account of enforced labor, had no chance to secure an education. The idea was taken in hand by the British privy council in 1861, and from that date evening schools began to be considered seriously. At the present time they are numerous throughout Great Britain, America and many other leading nations.—New York American.

Keep the Fire Burning.

It used to be the custom in some old English inns for the fire to be kept constantly burning day and night. One such inn mentioned in "Old Country Inns" was the Plow, at Upper Dicker, in Sussex, and at the Chequers Inn, near Somersby, in Yorkshire, the hearth fire has been burning uninterruptedly for at least 130 years. The tradition points to a time when the public house was necessarily resorted to for purposes of all kinds.

The Injured One.

"What did that woman do when her pet dog jumped on you and bit you?"

"She gave me a very reproachful look," replied Plodding Pete, "an' then she ordered the dog's valet to give it a bath."—Washington Star.

Full Pay.

He—No, the boss doesn't pay me any more than I am worth! She—How in the world do you manage to live on it?—Exchange.

She Has Positive Proof.

The Cook—Sure, an' ye don't have to tell me that ye think it's bad luck to break a mirror? The New Maid (earnestly)—I don't think; I know it. The Cook—Glory be! An' how do ye know it? The New Maid—Every time I break one I lose my job.—New York Journal.

PAYING A PAINTER.

Verrio's Reward For Decorating Two English Royal Palaces.

Rubens received for his painting of the grand ceiling at the banqueting house, Whitehall, the sum of £1,000. The space covered by this painting is about 100 yards, so that he was paid nearly £10 a yard. In addition to this remuneration, he was knighted, and a chain of gold was also presented to him by Charles I.

Sir James Thornhill, the first Englishman who received knighthood for his ability in art, was paid only £3 a yard for the laborious work on the ceiling of Greenwich hospital and only £1 a yard for painting the ornaments on the walls. "The Duke of Montague," says Sir James Thornhill in his memoirs to the commissioners for building the hospital, "paid M. Rosso for his saloon £2,000 and kept an extraordinary table for him, his friends and servants for two years while the work was being done at an expense estimated at £600 per annum."

Sigmar Verrio was paid for the whole palaces of Windsor and Hampton-court ceilings, front and back stairs—at 8 shillings a square foot, which is £3 12s. a yard, exclusive of gilding; had wine daily allowed to him, lodgings in the palaces and when his eyesight failed him a pension of £200 per annum and an allowance of wine for life.—Pearson's Weekly.

HER PRETTY TEETH.

They Are All Her Very Own, and the Dentist Has a Grievance.

"Men in every other profession and business have the advantage of dentists in the matter of advertising," said a man with forceps in his hand. "They can persuade good looking young women to wear their goods for photographic purposes; the dentist cannot. The whitest, evenest set of false teeth ever made cannot tempt a woman to wear them and be photographed with her mouth wide open."

"Manufacturers of cosmetics and artificial hair are besieged by women who are willing to daub their faces with paint and powder and braid their heads out with puffs and braids into any style of architecture desired for photographic advertisements. Neither do they balk at patent wearing apparel. The most absurd garment ever invented can find somebody to pose in it before the camera. But false teeth are universally blacklisted."

"Every woman who gets photographed with her mouth spread into a smile wants people to think that the teeth she shows are her own, and the dentist who would dare to label the picture 'These teeth made by Dr. Blank' would lay grounds for a libel suit."—New York Times.

Books on a Shelf.

Books are frequently ruined through carelessness. This is less in the handling often than upon the shelves. Books should not be packed tightly on a shelf. It rules the back and causes them to tear loose with the strain of getting in and out. Often it forces the leaves to sag to the shelf when pushed unduly. It is just as bad for books to be too loose on a shelf, as they warp, and the spreading leaves encourage dust. A bookcase with the contents at every angle is not a pleasing sight. There are some housekeepers who think a yearly dusting of the books at housecleaning time sufficient. This is bad enough when they are kept under glass; when on open shelves it means ruin to valuable books. It takes a little longer to dust the backs and tops of books on each shelf every day. Use a soft cheese-cloth or silk duster and shake it frequently.

Good Clothes and Good Morals. It is doubtful whether any one to whom soap and water and more or less tidy clothes are a matter of course can rightly estimate the extent to which this question of clothes and cleanliness bears upon the criminality of youths. Dirty, ragged garments, greasy caps and neck scarfs worn day after day without the possibility of a change are, I believe, responsible for much. Certainly it is the lad who is content with but one set of raiment invariably belongs to a very low stratum of society, and the absence of a desire for a Sunday suit and the unabashed wearing of the weekday suit on the Sunday is very frequently indeed the mark of one largely impervious to outside influences.—G. E. Russell in "Young Goat Birds."

It Is Just a Habit.

"I suppose, Eileen," she remarked to the new girl, with feigned indifference, "that you overheard my husband and me conversing rather earnestly this morning. I hope, however, that you did not think anything unusual was going on!"

"Never a bit, mum. Oh, wasn't dad a husband himself, an' never a day passed that th' neighbors didn't believe one or th' other of us would be killin' entirely!"—Metropolitan Magazine.

The Charm of England.

It is not strange that Englishmen should be, as certainly they are, passionate lovers of their country, for their country is almost beyond parallel—peaceful, gentle and beautiful. Even in vast London, where practical life asserts itself with such prodigious force, the stranger is impressed in every direction with a sentiment of repose and peace.—William Winter.

Watch Not Going.

Cholly—What's the time, old chap? I've an invitation to dinner at 7 and my watch isn't going. Gusie—Why, wasn't your watch invited, too, deaf boy?—Boston Transcript.

Impartial.

"What did the captain of the vessel do when he found the men were not disposed to do their full duty?"

"He gave up the voyage and docked the vessel."

What They?

"Then he docked the crew."—Baltimore American.

Between Friends.

Bess—If I said my face was a perfect poem, Jess—it is like one of Browning's.

Bess—What do you mean?

Jess—Some of the lines are so deep.

Bess—And you're right, Jess.

Jess—Some of the lines are so deep.

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Bess—And you're right,

THE HALL OF FAME.

ROBERT EDWARD LEE—American general in Confederate service. Born Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 19, 1807; died Lexington, Va., Oct. 12, 1870. Was graduated from West Point in 1825 and served with distinction in the Mexican war. Superintendent West Point Military Academy 1852-5. Lee resigned his commission in the United States army in April, 1861, and espoused the cause of the Confederacy, being appointed major general of the Virginia forces. June 3, 1862, he was made commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. He continued in this command until the close of the war, surrendering his army to General Grant at Appomattox April 9, 1865, after long and heroic resistance. From 1865 until his death General Lee was president of Washington college at Lexington, Va.

THE HALL OF FAME.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—Poet, critic and diplomat. Born Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1811; died there Aug. 12, 1891. Graduated from Harvard and succeeded Longfellow there as professor of modern languages, which place he held for twenty-two years. Was editor of the Atlantic Monthly for five years and of the North American Review for nine. He was minister to Spain from 1877 to 1880 and to England from 1880 to 1885. Was brilliant as a conversationalist, poet, prose writer, critic and lecturer. His best known poems are "The Biglow Papers," "Commemoration Ode" and "A Vision of Sir Launfal." Many rank Lowell as America's greatest patriotic poet, and he is generally regarded as our foremost critic. In the field of diplomacy he started the vogue of the American embassy in London.

THE HALL OF FAME.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN—Civil war general. Born Lancaster, O., Feb. 8, 1820; died New York Feb. 14, 1891. Graduated from West Point in 1840. Stationed in California during the Mexican war. Commanded a brigade at first Bull Run. Had three horses shot under him and was severely wounded at Shiloh, but was thanked by Grant for having saved the day. Assisted in the campaign at Vicksburg and in Grant's other operations in the west. When Grant was placed in command of all the armies he put Sherman at the head of the Army of the Mississippi. Pushed on to Atlanta in several hard fought battles and then made his famous march to the sea. He then swung northward through the Carolinas and compelled the surrender of Johnston. Was made general of the army when Grant became president.

THE HALL OF FAME.

DANIEL WEBSTER—Famous American statesman, orator and lawyer. Born Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782; died Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852. Graduated at Dartmouth in 1801. Admitted to bar in Boston in 1805. Federalist member of congress from New Hampshire in 1813-7. Removed to Boston in 1810 and was a member of congress from Massachusetts 1823-7. Whig United States senator from Massachusetts 1827-41. Secretary of state 1841-3. Senator from Massachusetts 1845-50. Secretary of state 1850-2. Unsuccessful candidate for Whig nomination for presidency several times. Famous for his speeches in reply to Hayne in 1830 and in opposition to Calhoun in 1833.

A St. Louis man stood up for three hours in one of the busiest streets after being dead. Evidently the St. Louis police are not in the habit of compelling people to "move on."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Stupid People.

Never ask any one to supply you with a single word, says a writer in the Australian Globe, and if the experience which he relates is typical it is good advice. A woman was engaged recently in writing a letter to a friend, in which she was telling of what they had eat at a party. She was getting along very well when all of a sudden she stopped to think. "What?" she called in her family. "Is that green stuff that grows up straight?"

"Evergreen tree," some one replied.

"Oh, no," said the woman; "I mean something to eat."

"What?" was the reply.

"No," she said, "not onions."

"Lettuce?" "Beans?" "Pars?" and so on, were all called out by the family, all anxious to supply the missing word.

"None of them is right," said the woman. "Then she tried a new tack.

"What is it?" she said, "they serve on toast?"

"Poached eggs," said one member of the family.

"Jan," said another.

Then the woman got up, tore her letter into pieces and put the thing off till later on.

Three days later she was in a grocery store and saw something marked "16 cents a bunch" that sent her running all the way home.

"It was asparagus!" she cried. "I should think some of you might have known it was asparagus! Didn't I say it grew up straight and was served on toast?"

His System of Self Defense.

"Have you ever studied the art of self defense?" said a young fellow to a man of magnificent physique and noble bearing.

The elder man looked at his questioner with a quiet smile and then answered thoughtfully:

"Yes, I have studied and practiced it."

"And?" said the other eagerly. "Whose system did you adopt?"

"Solomon's," was the reply.

Homewards he sailed, the youth stumbled out: "Solomon's! What is the special point of his system of training?" "Briefly this," replied the other: "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

For the moment the young man felt an inclination to laugh and looked at his friend anxiously to see whether he was serious. But a glance at the accomplished athlete was enough, and soon a very different set of feelings came over the youth as his muscular companion added, with silent emphasis, "Try it!"—Christian Endeavor World.

Whims of Parrots.

"It is odd," said the bird store keeper, "but it is true, how people come into a bird store and expect to open up a conversation with a parrot outside. They fail and then make up their minds that the parrot is worthless. This will apply to a majority of seekers after talking parrot. They do not give the bird credit for the same it actually possesses. There are parrots valued at anywhere from \$50 to \$500 that will not be coaxed into conversation with a stranger nor while he is present, although they are the very best talkers. Parrots often refuse to perform when there are persons looking on, but once the store is clear of them they will chatter away through their whole vocabulary as if their very lives depended on their being heard. Their obstinacy often spoils good sales. Most parrots will talk to a girl or woman much quicker and freer than to a boy or a man."—Browning's Monthly.

The Name of Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro owes her name to the accident of a date and the mistake of her discoverer. When Alphonso de Sousa, the Portuguese navigator, found himself in the spacious bay he longitude he had found the mouth of a noble river, and because the day happened to be the 1st of January, 1565, he named the supposed river after the first month of the year. The name was not applied to the city that grew up on the slopes of the hill till many years afterward, but São Sebastião, the original name, is now almost forgotten. Rio is a city purchases the beauty of her site at the cost of health, for the giant ridges that form the beautiful background to the town shut out the breezes that might blow tropical miasmas breathlessly to sea.—London Spectator.

Titles He Has Known.

William J. Bryan, himself a former colonel, and by custom entitled forever to be addressed, was recently upon the fountains for dignified "colonel." He recalls two colonels who got his title by inheritance having married Collier Brownie's widow. He also tells of meeting a general who got his title neither by inheritance nor by service, nor by any other process buttock known. "General," he said to him, "how do you come by this title of yours, anyway?" "Why, sir," said the veteran, "I passed my youth in the flour trade, and for 27 years was a general manager."

A Useful Reflection.

The optimist was reciting some of the numerous articles in his creed. Finally he came or came to the end. "Oh, there is no more, after all," he said.

"On the days when I reflect how little I amount to I cheer myself by remembering how much I expect of others."

Low Down Methods.

"That was a pretty mean trick they played to disable our candidate so that we couldn't talk."

"What was it?"

"Some of the folks at his boarding house took his table knife and whetted it so sharp that when he ate pie cut himself."—Washington Star.

A Near Resemblance.

"This Chinese lantern decoration is very pretty isn't it?"

"Very. Reminds me of the Down's trial."

"Will you please tell me how on earth a Chinese lantern decoration can remind you of the Down's trial?"

"Well, are not both hanging fire?"

The Smaller One.

Many stories are told of Tom Reed's sudden dashes of wit—as, for instance, when Miss Read struck the earth instead of the golf ball and he said, "Hit the other ball Kitty."—Portland (Me.) Express.

Willing to Be Honest.

Phil May, the great English artist, earned his first fame in Australia. One day a broken down minister applied to him for charity, and May engaged him as a model. As a joke he also demanded that his eighty-year-old pensioner agree to leave him his skeleton when he died. When May left Australia he called his model in. "You've played me a dirty trick," said May, "by swindling me out of that skeleton. I could have bought one in sound order and condition for half the money you've cost me." The old fellow, conscious of his base ingratitude to his best and most patient friend, answered: "Don't be angry with me, Mr. May. It is not my fault. I mean to keep my word. Stay in Sydney a few months longer and give me another chance to show you that I am a man of honor."

Unfortunate.

The negro boy was up for the fifth time on a charge of chicken stealing. This time the magistrate decided to appeal to the boy's father.

"Now see here, Abe," said he to the darky, "this boy of yours has been up to court so many times for stealing chickens that I'm tired of seeing him here."

"Ah don't blame you, ma," returned the father, "Abe tired of seeing him here, too."

"Then why don't you teach him how to act? Show him the right way and he won't be coming here."

"Ah has showed 'im de right way, ma," declared the old man earnestly. "Ah has autopsy showed 'im de right way, but he somehow keeps getting caught comin' 'way wid dese chickens!" Central Law Journal.

Wanted a Supply.

"Politics," remarked a Washington official, "is a science as well as an art." One of the funniest things I ever heard in that connection was about the cowboy delegate to the constitutional convention of Nevada when that territory was about to become a state. In the constitution was the stereotyped paragraph about the new state's having two senators to represent it in Washington. When it was read to the convention the cowboy delegate rose and yelled out: "What's the use of limiting it to two? We're overwhelmingly Republican, and we can elect as many as we want!"—Washington Star.

The Milky Way.

The Milky Way is an irregular luminous belt that encircles the celestial sphere and has the general shape of a great circle, inclined at an angle of sixty-three degrees to the equinoctial. Its luminosity is due to the myriads of stars and suns composing it, many of which have been revealed to us by means of the telescope. It varies in width from four to twenty degrees and at one point its course splits up into two nearly parallel branches of unequal brightness, which do not reunit for a distance of 150 degrees.

Plumber.

Mulligan, the contractor put up a church building. Dunn was building inspector then, and when he saw the church he said, "Pat it isn't plumb."

That made Mr. Mulligan pretty mad. He climbed right up and began to take measurements. Having squinted down the plumb line in a dozen different places, he was ready to report. There was a ring of triumph in his voice.

"Sir Dunn," he said, "come and look at it yourself. Plumb, eh? By the pipe that played before Moses, it's more than plumb!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Scotland's Emblem.

The Damer made it a rule never to attack an enemy by night, on account of his cowardice, but upon one occasion they broke this rule. On they crept, noiselessly and unobserved, when one of them stepped on a thistle, which made him cry out in pain. Alarmed by the cry, the Scotch fell upon the party and defeated them with fearful slaughter. Ever since the thistle has been adopted as the emblem of Scotland.

Education Versus Instinct.

Jacob Wendell, Jr., who plays the part of the dog in Masterlinck's drama, was dining in a restaurant recently when a man, recognizing him as the actor, approached and said:

"Pardon me, but you take you take the part as the dog to 'The Blue Bird,' do you not? Of course you don't know it, but I can really back lots more like a dog than you."

"Well, you see," answered Wendell, "I had to learn."—Success Magazine.

The Poor English Landlord.

A has been a property owner for nearly forty years and during that period has lost from depreciation £25,000, from empty houses £10,000, and from defaulting tenants over £5,000, or a total loss of over £40,000. During this forty years I have never known a defaulting tenant honest enough to pay a shilling off the arrears when once he removed from the neighborhood.—Letter to London Telegraph.

It Worked.

There are a great many ways devised for avoiding jury duty.

The story is told of a man who was noted in the country because of the dandiness of his son. Finding that there was no way of escape from serving, he had an obliging friend telegraph him to the courthouse.

The telegram read, "Your son is no better." The judge was so amused at the ingenuity that he let the man off.

Judge.

How She Knew,

"Will you have some fresh mushrooms?" asked the hostess sweetly.

"Yes," answered the guest, "if you're quite sure they're mushrooms and not toadstools."

"Oh, I'm quite sure," replied the hostess. "I opened the can myself."—Detroit Free Press.

I understand th' boys prepared a crackertack of a reception for Alfalfa Pete."

"Y' bet they did! There was seven teen in the lynchin' party, an' when we hanged Dutch Simpson there warn't but eleven!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Well, are not both hanging fire?"

The Smaller One.

This Chinese lantern decoration is very pretty isn't it?"

"Very. Reminds me of the Down's trial."

"Will you please tell me how on earth a Chinese lantern decoration can remind you of the Down's trial?"

"Well, are not both hanging fire?"

The Smaller One.

It is not the ignorance of ignorance that is dangerous, but the revolts of intelligent.—Lowell.

The Gravy.

A certain Dr. C——was once reading a very strenuous paper on trial absence before a clerical club—so the story goes—when the enterprising wort out to tell his wife how many she was to provide for at supper.

"What are they doing?" she asked, and was told the subject of the essay.

"What shall I do?" she cried. "Here I have brandied peaches, and it is too late to change."

"Make no change," said her husband. "It will be all right."

The essayist had the post of honor at the right of the lady of the house, and she presented him with a dish of the peaches. After a while she said to him:

"Dr. C——, won't you allow me to give you some more of these peaches?"

"Thank you," he replied. "They are excellent."

A little later she said: "Dr. C——, may I give you another peach?"

"No, I thank you," said he apologetically. "But I will take a little more of the gravy."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Yes," said Senator Clapp, "they are good people and generally do the right thing."—Minneapolis Journal.

Dolliver and the Dahlias.

The dahlia is a flower that is almost sacred to Bondingview. When the late Senator Dolliver was speaking to a Swedish settlement from the rear end of a Pullman car a bunch of dahlias was handed to him, and he bowed his thanks, while the crowd roared its applause for the orator and for the bouquet.

"What kind of flowers are these?" inquired Senator Dolliver of Senator Clapp of MI neets.

"American Beauties," I guess," replied Senator Clapp.

Dolliver knew better than that, so he heartily thanked the people for their attention, applause and "splendid flowers."

When they met in Washington after the campaign Senator Dolliver said to the Minnesota man: "Clapp, you would have had me mobbed if I hadn't been prudent. If I had called those dastardly American Beauties those Swedes would have been for killing me."

"Yes," said Senator Clapp, "they are good people and generally do the right thing."—Minneapolis Journal.

The Vagabond Actor.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:
1. Name and date must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must begin.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only, and answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Letters addressed to this office, to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by a postage stamp and the signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911.

NOTES.

The following which was published some years ago in New England Notes and Queries is reprinted now, at the request of several who are interested in anecdotes concerning Rhode Island.

SAMUEL SLATER'S DREAM—An interesting centenary was recently celebrated at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where Samuel Slater, on the 21st of December, 1790, virtually began cotton manufacture in this country, although previous efforts had been made. Slater was a pupil of Arkwright, and as the English law forbade the communication of models of the cotton-spinning machinery to other countries, Slater, trusting to his memory, reconstructed it under a contract with William Almy and Smith Brown. But for some time he could not recall a small but essential part of the process, and the tradition is that in a dream he returned to England, examined the machinery, found what he wanted, and upon waking completed his work successfully.

A recent article in the Evening Post alludes to this story. But many years ago Mr. Slater himself related the circumstances to a gentleman in this country, who often repeated it in his family, from whom we have it. After long labor, working secretly, with the aid of one man only, Slater thought that he had put the machinery in running order, and invited a few gentlemen interested in the enterprise to see the happy result of his toil. Proud and excited, he essayed to start the machine, but it did not move. In vain he tried, and mortified and grieved, he blamed his friends, assuring them, however, that he should certainly discover the difficulty.

But he was deeply disengaged. All the day and night he pondered and examined and tested and tried to move the machinery. But still it remained motionless. At length, heart-sick and weary, he leaned his head against the machine and fell asleep. As he slept he heard distinctly a cheerful, friendly voice, saying: "Why don't you think the bands, Sam?" He awoke at once; a slight friction in the working of the machine was what was wanting; and again summoning his friends, he saw the smooth action of the Jenny, the triumphant result of his work. It is a pleasant story, and the Slater legend is not an invention, unless Mr. Slater deceived himself.—*Harpers' Weekly*.

QUERIES.

5625. POTTER—How any one ever found the maiden name of Dorothy Potter, widow, who married John Abbott? She was born 1617, died April 19, 1686. He was born 1617, died December 14, 1712, at Portsmouth, R. I. When were they married, and when was Dorothy Potter married to her first husband?—Potter? What was his Christian name?—I. E.

5624. REYNOLDS—Who was Deborah Reynolds, wife of James, of Kingsbury, R. I.? He died 1700. When was he born, and what were the dates of her birth, marriage and death? His father was William Reynolds, of Providence, R. I. Who was his mother?—E. A.

5625. EATON—What was the maiden name of Jemima, wife of Samuel Eaton, of Tolland, Conn., whose daughter Bathsheba was born 1733?—F. P. A.

5626. WARREN—Who was Sarah, wife of Eliza Warren, of Weston, Mass.? When were they married? They had blue children. Can any one give me the dates of their birth?—E. D.

5627. WEEDEN—Can any one give me the following information about Caleb Weeden who was admitted a freeman at Newport, R. I., April 30, 1723? When was he born? Who were his parents? When was he married and who was his wife? How many children did he have, what were their names and the dates of their birth? When did he die?—R. R.

5628. CREED—Who was Polly Creed, who married Thomas Sears, of Providence, R. I., May 11, 1807? Would like her ancestry, and any other information about her.—E. F.

5629. COREY—Who was William Corey, born 1780, married Freelo Almy?—C. W.

5630. LADD—Who were the ancestors of Elizabeth Ladd, born 1839, died November 27, 1847? She married Benedict Ostley, of Joshua, of South Kingstown, R. I. He was born 1782, December 25, died August 1, 1831, married. Can any one supply that date?—S. F.

5631. DENNIS-BRIGGS—Robert Dennis of Portsmouth, R. I. married Susannah Briggs of Little Compton, R. I., Jan. 22, 1700. They settled in Tiverton. Susannah was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (daughter of William and Eliza Cook) Briggs. Where can I get the Briggs and Cook ancestry?

Any information concerning the above will be gratefully received.—P. R.

5632. DANIELS—Does any one know the English line of Robert Daniels, who came from England to Plymouth Colony. He located at Sudbury, Mass., and in 1638 was a citizen of Watertown, Mass. He married first Elizabeth —, who died October 2, 1648. Who were her ancestors? He married second — Looker. What was her Christian name, and who were her parents? She died March 8, 1648.—D. H.

5633. DARROW—George Darrow, of

New London, Conn., died in 1704. It is believed that he married Mary, widow of George Sharrowd. Can any one prove or disprove this? The baptismal record of their children are as follows:

Christopher, baptized December 1, 1678.
George, baptized October 17, 1680.
Nelie, baptized May 20, 1683.
Jane, baptized April 17, 1692.
Were there other children beside these? Mary, wife of George Darrow died in 1698, and August 10, 1702, he married for his second wife, Elizabeth Marshall, of Hartford. What was her ancestry?

Christopher Darrow married Elizabeth Packer. Can any one give me her pedigree? Her gravestone bears the following inscription: "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow, wife of Mr. Christopher Darrow, who died in February, 1768, aged 78 years. She was mother to 8 children, 48 grandchildren, 80 great grand children. She had 100 descendants."

The above facts I have taken from The History of New London. I should be grateful to any one who would be able to fill in the missing names and dates.—R. D.

5634. ALLEN, PALMER, GODDARD—Information wanted of the descendants of George Allen, of Weymouth Mass., 1635. Sandwell, 1637, died there 1648. He had descendants early to Sandwell, Dartmouth, Braintree, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Newport, R. I., Milford and Fall River, Conn., and Shrewsbury, N. J., and thence later in many other places. Information wanted of the descendants of William Palmer of Dartmouth, Mass., 1639 (son of William and grandson of William of the Fortune, 1621).

Who were the parents of Abraham Palmer, who married Rachel, daughter of Joseph Reynolds and lived in the Nine Partners' patent, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1701? Information wanted of the ancestry of Henry Goddard and Mary his wife, of Jamestown, R. I., 1711. Also of Lawrence Boutwick; Edward Gaskill, Robert Buffum and Theophilus Shove, all early of Salem, Mass.—C. T. S.

5635. ALEXANDER—Information wanted about the ancestry, birthplace, etc., of Oliver and James Alexander (twins), and their half-brothers Thomas (or John) and Jeremiah Alexander. They were born in Pennsylvania, probably in Lancaster Co., the twins about 1730-40. Oliver is said to have married, in Pennsylvania, Margaret Paul, who had half-brothers named David and John Craig. Oliver's children were Ebenezer, John, Margaret, Susan (m. Col. James McGinley, of Pennsylvania) Abigail, Adam Rankin (M. C. 1728-27), and Benjamin. The family removed to Virginia 1770-80, and thence to Tennessee. Two other brothers of Oliver are said to have removed to North Carolina.—J. C.

5636. ASHLEY, BROWN, BLISS—Who were the parents and wives of the following persons, Viz.—Robert Ashley, of Springfield, 1639; Humphrey Bliss, of Rhode Island, 1710; Rev. Stephen Batchelder, of Lynn, 1637; Thomas Bliss, of Hartford, 1639; Robert Blott, of Boston, 1644; Henry Billingham, of Sandwich, 1680; Robert Francis, of Weatherhead, 1651; John Rathbone, of Block Island, 1650; David Sutherland, of Bangor, 1750; William Wood, of Dartmouth 1710; Anthony Thompson, of New Haven, 1637? Who were the parents of Ichabod Hopkins, of Oyster Bay, 1700; John Scott, of Spencerville, 1742? Who were the wives of Thomas Hopkins, of Providence, 1640; and of Ezra Thompson, of Bangor, 1706?—R. A.

5637. BATCHELOR, BARNBORNE—Rev. Stephen Batchelor, graduated at Cambridge about 1650, and a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England, born after some years in Holland, sailed from England to America in the year 1652 in the "William & Francis," with his daughter, the widow of —— Barnborne, and her three sons, John, William and Stephen. Batchelor returned to England again about 1656, and after three or four years living with his son, the Rev. Francis Batchelor at Hackney, near London, died in 1656 at about 100. His will probably on record. Anything about the Rev. Stephen Batchelor, his son the Rev. Francis, or any English Batchelors or Barnborne would be much valued.—J. P. M.

5638. MARTIN—Who was Amy Martin born July 16, 1780, died April 28, 1849, married Ralph Lee. Who did they marry? He came from Upper Makerfield, Bucks County, Penn.—A. M.

5639. MATHEWSON—Israel Mathewson, of Johnston, R. I., born January 8, 1708, was the third son of Lieutenant John and Deliverance Mathewson, and Grandson of James and Hannah Field Mathewson. It is thought that this Israel was father of my ancestor, William Mathewson, 1745-1834, born at Johnston, R. I. Can any one prove or disprove this idea?—N. G.

5640. BASTIEN—Who was Joseph Bastien, a Revolutionary Soldier, Rhode Island Continentals? He was 81 years of age in 1818, at which time he was granted a pension.—A. J.

5641. TYLER—Ancestry wanted of Chester Tyler, born in ——, Conn., November 10, 1801, moved to Westmoreland, N. Y., married Harriet Strong, daughter of Peter B. Strong, and Joanna (7) Bailey, (Samuel, (6) Joseph, (6) Isaac, (4) Rev. James, (3) John, (2) John, (1)). He was a cabinet maker by trade, died August 20, 1831, and is buried at Lowell, N. Y.—B.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Mary Nevins Bull.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he is the Executor of the Will of said Will, who is of Middlesex, R. I., deceased. He is appointed an Executor thereof.

That the other two persons named as Executors in said will, have declined to act; that said will has been proved and admitted to record by the Court of Probate of said Middlesex; and that he has given bond to said Court for the payment of the debts and expenses incurred in the administration of said will.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Mary Nevins Bull are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

JAMES G. HAINES, III.

Executor.

Middletown, R. I., April 1, 1911—4-14w.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., March 11, 1911.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Estate of ——, deceased, of ——, C. M. MOTT, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, herby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

Any person having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement.

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